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PETTICOAT LANE TO CLOSE?

London, Nov. 2.
London will lose its most colourful weekly spectacle if the Sunday open air market in Mid-dlesex Street, Stepney, known the world over as Petticoat Lane, is closed.
A warning of the possibility of closure was given this week by Alderman I. M. Vogler, chairman of the Borough Food Control Committee, speaking in the Council Chamber.
"People come from as far away as Edinburgh and Manchester to make a fortune in the streets of Stepney," he said. "It is being spread abroad that you can per-sonally any kind of dishonesty here."
The Borough Council has the power to close down the open air market because it issues licenses stallholders in the lane.
Nearly 900 traders are licensed to ply their trade there every week. Petticoat Lane is a pass-ade with hundreds of thousands of servicemen who visited Lon-don during the war years. It is one of the sights that every visi-tor to London must see.—Reuter.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

Trieste, Nov. 2.
Five large political demon-strations—three by pro-Italians, two by pro-Yugoslavs—au-thorized by the Allied Military Government, took place in often turbulent Trieste in perfect or-der yesterday.
The demonstrations were per-mitted so that Trieste might have their last word before the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers meet in New York to approve the Paris Peace Treaty inter-nationalizing the city.
Venezia Giulia, civil police, alerted to put down any dis-or-der, expected less trouble than they did with women queuing up before stores to buy blan-kets.—Associated Press.

Rumanian Reply To British Note

Bucharest, Nov. 2.
Rumania's reply to the British note of Oct. 28 on the forthcoming Rumanian elections fixed for Nov. 19 was handed today to Mr. Adrian Hol-man, British political representative in Rumania, by Dr. George Tatarescu, Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

ANTI-TRUMAN GAINS

New York, Nov. 3.
There was every indication today of big Republican anti-Truman gains on Tuesday's elections when Americans go to the polls to choose a Con-gress for the remaining two years of the President's administration.—Reuter.

Soviet Science Budget

Moscow, Nov. 2.
Backed by the full resources of the Soviet Government, which has more than doubled its budget for scientific re-search, members of the Physics and Mathematics section of the USSR Academy of Scientists are completing plans for 1947 research which will class the development of knowledge in the fields of nuclear energy, radio, location and jet propul-sion, as the primary objectives of the Soviet Union's national economy.
"The current five-year plan, which is a plan of scientific and technical progress, confronts scientists with exceptionally im-portant and responsible work," physicists and mathe-maticians were told at a plan-ning session. "This particularly refers to scientists engaged in physics, mathematics and tech-nical sciences." It was stated: "These tasks are difficult but

NEW SINO-AMERICAN TREATY SIGNED

Expanded Rights For Business Last Vestiges Of Ex'terality Gone

Washington, Nov. 3.
The United States today signed an extensive five-year treaty of "friendship, commerce and na-vigation" with China. State Department offi-cials familiar with the negotiations said em-phatically that the conclusion of the pact at this time is not a move to strengthen Chiang's National Government in its struggle with the Chinese Communists.
It has no political significance whatever, these of-ficials (who cannot be named) told a reporter. Ambassador John Leighton Stuart and Robert Lacy Smith, special United States Commis-sioner and Consul-General at Tientsin, signed for the United States in a ceremony at Nan-king. Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh and Wang Hua-cheng, Chief of the Chinese Treaty Department, represented China.

The bulky 10,000-word docu-ment will become effective when ratified by the United States Senate and the Chinese Legislative Yuan. It is a so-called "mutuality" treaty which guarantees Chinese individuals and business firms the same rights in the United States as American individuals and busi-ness firms have in China, and spells out those rights in detail. It supersedes nine previous treaties between the two coun-tries, including the original "treaty of peace, amity and commerce." American officials said the treaty was needed among other reasons to wipe out the last vestiges of the so-called "extraterritoriality" un-der which the United States exercised certain legal privileges in China, which it did not grant

to the Chinese or any other foreigners on American soil. The United States gave up its extraterritorial privileges in China in the treaty in Washing-ton on January 11, 1943.
The new treaty, officials said, is designed to lay down in a clear and legal form the prin-ciples under which the two nations will conduct business relations with each other. To some extent it broadens rights and privileges which American corporations can exercise in China, they added.

On Paper
The officials admitted, how-ever, that with civil strife raging in a large part of China, these expanded rights for American business may largely exist on paper, rather than in practice for some time.
Citizens, corporations and associations of one country are permitted by the treaty to "reside, travel and carry on trade" in all parts of the other country. Specifically they can carry on "commercial man-u-facturing and the profession of scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities" not forbidden by the other country's law.

Land Leases
They can "acquire, hold, erect or lease and occupy appropriate buildings" and lease land for carrying out these activities. Americans can organize and participate on corporations with Chinese in China and the Chinese can do the same in the United States.
The so-called "most favoured nation" principle appears often in the treaty text. This means for example that in activities covered by the treaty, if the United States granted certain rights to any third country, such as Britain, it would be obliged to grant equal rights to China.
(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

Their Majesties At Home To Palace Staff

Windsor, Nov. 2.
The King's men and women servants and members of the staff at Buckingham Palace and Win-dor Castle became guests of the King and Queen today at a wel-come home tea party in the his-toric Waterloo Chamber in Win-dor Castle.
More than 300 members of the Royal staff who served in the forces during the war went to the Party where they had buffet tea, with the King and Queen, Prin-cess Elizabeth and Princess Mar-garet moving informally among them, shaking hands and talking to nearly every one.
Other servants in livery waited on their fellow servants.
The King in a lounge suit had many of his own staffs "present-ed" to him in the centre of the room.—Reuter.

LIFE AND DEATH

London, Nov. 2.
At least three women re-cieved fractured legs and up-wards of 100 were given first aid treatment as thousands of glim fans jammed Leicester Square for the first film Com-mand Performance of the new British picture, "Matter of Life and Death," which raised \$120,000 for the Cinema-to-graph Trade Benevolent Fund.
The King and Queen and the two Princesses attended. "We thought we might be casualties ourselves," said the King. "Our car was on two wheels instead of four at times."—Associated Press.

Spanish War Games

Hendaye, Nov. 3.
The Spanish Army was reported yesterday to be conducting field manoeuvres along the French frontier just south of the border vil-lage of Hendaye.
The noise of rifle and machine-gun fire is being heard every day, while the Franco authorities were believed to have infantry 600 feet south of the "Pyrrenean" river, which separates France and Spain at this point. Various fortifications were also reported under con-struction on the Spanish side.
The French authorities cited a long-standing Franco-Spanish agreement forbidding the station-ing of troops within 15 miles of the frontier and speculated whether this was being broken.—Associated Press.

Search For 1,378 Bodies

Washington, Nov. 3.
Hostile natives and monsoons are hampering search for the bodies of 1,378 American fliers missing in Southeast Asian jungles. The War Department reported today, but efforts to find them will be resumed on a larger scale.
The work in Assam, Bengal and Northern and Southern Burma has been held up by monsoons.
In Sumatra, Java, French Indo-China and the Lesser Sun-dra Islands the operations have been hampered both by un-favourable weather and the hos-tility of the natives and bandits.
Search and recovery activities in Siam and Malaya have been virtually completed, the De-partment said, and work is going forward in the Celebes and Borneo areas.—Associated Press.

WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Wrotham, Nov. 2.
It is officially announced that the woman known as Miss Dag-mar Peters, found murdered on Wrotham Hill on Thursday, was Dagmar Peirzyalski.
She was of Polish extraction and lived in a wood and tarpaulin hut five miles from the scene of the crime.—Reuter.

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FIRE IN MOTOR BUS PREMISES

Flames roared up nearly a hundred feet into the air as \$100,000 worth of property—chiefly brand new motor tires—was consumed in a fire which broke out in the workshop and store-room of the China Motor Bus Co. in Wanchai last night.
Extra fire engines were sent from Central and Inspector Kinloch and the Emergency Unit had to be turned out in a hurry to assist No. 2 Police Station in the handling of the huge crowds which gathered all round the burning building at the junction of Hennessy and Johnston Roads.
Thick clouds of black, greasy smoke poured out of the windows and drifted over Wan-chai, carrying the pungent odour of burnt rubber as it went. When the fire was at its height, the job of the fire-fighters was rendered more dif-ficult by a lava-like flow of molten rubber which ran down into the road and spread for some distance before solidifying again.
Passers by at 9.15 p.m. heard a muffled explosion from within the premises, which in pre-vious days was "Gliman's Service Station" and the next moment sheets of flame leaped up inside the building and the fire quickly gained hold.
Narrow Escape
Six persons—including a woman—had a narrow escape when they awoke in their upper-story rooms to find the stairs cut off by flames. They were able to get to safety, how-ever, by climbing through a window onto the porch and thence via some buses awaiting assembly onto the ground. Two were injured and had to be taken to hospital.
Two fire engines arrived from Wanchai fire station in a matter of minutes, to be quickly rein-forced by four more from Cen-tral, while a yowling siren heralded the arrival of the Emergency Squad which was badly needed to help control the huge crowds which always gather so quickly in over-populated Wanchai.
Trams were stopped between the Southern Play-ground and Tinlok Lane, running a shuttle service up to these points until 11.05 when the fire was definitely well under control.
Origin Unknown
The cause of the outbreak of fire had not been ascertained up to the time of going to press.
Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan, managing director of the bus company, told a "China Mail" reporter who saw him arrive on the scene that the upper-storey part of the building formed office premises, which it had been planned to move today.
Six drums of Diesel oil were rescued from the flames. No buses were lost, though two suffered from scorching before they could be dragged clear and taken with the others to the Fleming Road depot.

Rail Smash ---28 Die

London, Nov. 2.
The death toll in a rail smash at Troedeben station, near Halle, in the Soviet zone of Germany, has risen today to 28, the British News Service in Germany stated tonight.
The passengers were the last batch of Sudeten Germans to be expelled from Czechoslovakia to Germany.
A fault in the points sent the train into a sliding and against a buffer, the impact destroying the first three carriages com-pletely. Eighteen persons were injured.—Reuter.

"VERY BEST OPINION"

Moscow, Nov. 3.
"Pravda," in its interna-tional review, today declared that the Soviet nation has "the very best opinion" of the British people.
Lord Vansittart in Parli-ament recently spoke of grow-ing propaganda flowing from Moscow and that it was im-possible to hear from there even one good word about England," it said. "He should know that the Soviet nation has the very best opinion of the British people but it is difficult for our citizens to find a good word when de-scribing that suspicious pa-tronisation which the British Government is according to the neo-Fascists in Italy, to the reactionaries in Greece and to Franco-Spain. Our policy is clear; it consistently aims at peace and security. The Soviet nation would like the policy of other great powers to be the same."—Reuter.

British Embassy Outrage

Rome, Nov. 2.
Caroline Bottig, Chief of the Political Section of the Rome Police, said today that so far there was no confirmation of the rumours alleging that Italian political elements were implicated in the British Em-bassy outrage on Thursday when time bombs exploded and wrecked two floors of the building.
Police inquiries in Rome were understood to be directed today to what is described as an "International Underground Movement" with its central office in Rome.
The man who was detained after the Embassy bombing was today disclosed to be Ladislav Kral, said to have been born in Bulgaria and described as a "stateless person."
Two other persons who are detained, one of them a woman, were believed to have been taken into custody for other reasons.
Sir Charles Noel, the British Ambassador in Italy, arrived in Rome from London by air today.—Reuter.

Terror Plan For Britain?

London, Nov. 3.
The "Evening News" said today "Jewish terrorists are planning to carry their underground war into the heart of Britain."

JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Tokyo, Nov. 3.
The ceremony of the promul-gation of the new Japanese Con-stitution at the House of Peers went off smoothly this morning when the Emperor read the re-script and the Prime Minister, the President of the House of Peers and the Speaker of the House of Representatives read replies.
The state's lofty hall of the House of Peers was filled to overflowing with hundreds stand-ing in the aisles when at 11 a.m. the Emperor, mounted the dais wearing a simple black court uniform relieved only by the Order of Chrysanthemum on the left breast, and sat down on the chrysanthemum-embroidered throne. He then stood to present the rescript after receiving it from the Grand Chamberlain.
Present in the Diplomatic Corps gallery were the chairman of the Allied Control Council, Mr. George Acheson and the head of the United Kingdom Liaison mis-sion, Mr. Alvary Gascoigne.
The new Constitution will be-come a law of the land six months from today.
Double Holiday
Today is being celebrated as a double holiday to mark the pro-mulgation of the new Constitution and the birthday anniversary of Emperor Meiji, who promulgated the first Japanese Constitution 57 years ago.
The celebrations will include extra issues of railroads, dancing and lantern processions; athletic meetings, music and entertain-ment programmes, while amnesty has been granted by the Emperor to 300,000 "violators of all war-time and military laws, political

Bevin Sees No Need For Despondency

New York, Nov. 3.
British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared today there was no need for despondency over the Big Four efforts to write a final peace for Europe and called for "care, patience and tolerance" in formulating treaties for the five vanquished satellites of Nazi Germany.
Arriving aboard the "Aquitania" for the four power Foreign Ministers' session which opens tomorrow to settle the peace that the United Nations is pledged to keep, Mr. Bevin said:
"We will see if we can work the treaties into permanent documents and end the state of war."
"One thing is quite clear and that is that everybody wants peace and is tired of conflict and turmoil."
French deputy Foreign Minis-ter Maurice Couve de Murville, who also arrived on the "Aquitania" for the four power meeting, said he thought the Foreign Ministers would first discuss a treaty with Germany "in about Nov. 20" after the treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland had been concluded.

NEW NAME FOR WINNIE

Moscow, Nov. 2.
The Soviet periodical "New Times" replying to a letter which it said had been re-ceived from an Englishman, declared today that Britain was supporting reactionary forces whose political hang-man was Winston Churchill.—Reuter.

Low Countries Assistance

In this connection Mr. Bevin approved a request by Belgium and the Netherlands to partici-pate in the four power discus-sion on Germany. He de-clared "the assistance of Bel-gium and Holland is essential to determine what we are going to do with Germany."
An authorized source said Mr. Bevin would probably confer with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes within three to six hours on Anglo-American strategy in the peace delibera-tions.—Associated Press.

STRIKE ENDS

Paris, Nov. 2.
The journalists' strike in the Lyons region ended today. The strike for a 25 per cent wage in-crease which started on Thursday was followed by a walkout of journalists in several big provin-cial centres.
The settlement terms were un-known.—Reuter.
A coolie engaged in pulling down a bombed house at 36 Gran-ville Road yesterday afternoon was killed when a wall collapsed on him.

Three Girls Kidnapped, Assaulted

New York, Nov. 3.
Investigating "the most brutal assault case we have ever had," State Police-sergt. Forkin, of Bordentown, New Jersey, announced the arrest of 10 men accused of kidnapping three girls and assaulting them at a lonely spot overlooking the Delaware River, known as the Sylvan Glen.
The men, who all come from Trenton, New Jersey, stand re-manded on \$2,000 bail each, after being charged before a police magistrate.
The girls are Judy Zazacke and Ruth Miller, both aged 24, and Freda Locker, aged 28, all of Trenton.
According to the police, Miss Locker and Miss Zazacke left work at nine o'clock at night and met Miss Miller at a tavern. They had a few drinks and danced until midnight.
Dragged Into Cars
As they stepped outside the door, three cars containing 10 men were parked on either side. The girls alleged that the men dragged them into the cars and forced them to ride seven miles to the Sylvan Glen.
There, it is alleged, they were hauled from the cars, beaten and criminally assaulted, despite their cries. One girl is alleged to have been assaulted five times. Some money was stolen from Miss Locker.
Two hours later each girl was put into a separate car and taken home. Miss Zazacke took note of the car's licence plate as she was put out and gave it to the police.

Earthquake

London, Nov. 2.
A big earthquake 6,000 miles away was recorded tonight on the seismograph of Mr. J. S. Shaw, seismologist of West Bromwich.
Mr. Shaw said: "The earth-quake bell drew attention to a big disturbance at 6.30 p.m. Unfortunately I did not get the first wave and I cannot give an idea of the direction but the distance is about 5,000 miles. The disturbance is exceedingly severe."
"The record papers by 7 p.m. were swinging over a distance of about ten inches and the movement after nearly two hours was still continuing"—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A moderate anti-cyclone centred over NE. China is moving east-ward. A strong anti-cyclone re-mains over the Pacific to the E of N. Japan. A small depression or wave is moving E to the S of Shikoku, and pressure is also low in a trough extending from Sumatra to the Pacific SE of the Philippines.
Today's forecast:—Moderate easterly winds, fresh at times off-shore but moderating, fair, be-coming cloudy.
Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 79.5 deg. Feh. Minimum: 69.8 deg. Feh. Max. Rel. Humidity: 86%. Sunshine: 10.1 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

Britain Produces Flying Motor-Car

the American films, they would
do well to take this tip.
AMERICAN FILMS FIRST.
(ALWAYS).

In its note, the Government said that it had learned with satisfaction that the Council of Foreign Ministers had favoured the suggested transfer of Borkum and the island of Borkum, oil fields near Voevodene, and a small coal mine near Limburg.

CHIANG'S TROOPS FORCE WAY INTO CHEFOO

Nanking, Nov. 2. Government troops battled their way into Chefoo after landing on the northern coast of the city, according to semi-official reports today. Fierce street fighting is said to be raging with the Nationalists meeting very stiff resistance from the Communist garrison, who are continuing to receive reinforcements from South Manchuria in spite of the Government naval blockade.

It is also reported that Nationalist troops have landed at Weihaiwei, former British naval base 40 miles east of Chefoo, and two other points northeast of Chefoo.

Meanwhile, Government forces in the South Manchurian drive are said to be rapidly progressing towards Soviet-occupied Dairen and threatening to battle up the sizeable Communist army battling in the Liaoting Peninsula.

Chinese reports said that the Communists continued to move troops from South Manchuria across the Yellow Sea in junks to North China as the Nationalists extended their offensive along the entire Northern Shantung Peninsula coastline from Weihaiwei in the east to Yehshien in the west.

Seaborne troops are attacking Weihaiwei, Pengzi and Lungkow, and a column is marching overland, approaching Yehshien.

Government authorities confirmed reports that the seaborne force which landed at Chefoo has fought its way inside the city, and is fighting in the streets, the "Hsin Min Pao" said.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

MONDAY, NOV. 4

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Pook Cheung) Noon.

Shanghai (Tientsin) 10 a.m.

Pomona via Keelung (Empire) 10 a.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Adelaide (T.Y.S.A.) 10 a.m.

Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 1 p.m.

(Ord.) 1.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 1.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Strait and Cebu (Holland) (Par.) 2.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Tsankong (Kwongchowwan) (Tientsin) 4 p.m.

Kowloon (Pook Hoi) 4 p.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5

Swatow (Tientsin) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Tientsin) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Wing Sang) Noon.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bora, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Manila, London, New York and Cebu (B.O.A.C. Plane) 10 a.m.

Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 2 p.m.

(Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kuming (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Canton (Patsang) 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 2.30 a.m.; (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Manila P.I. (Halekalan) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Pook Cheung) 11 a.m.

Airmail for Saigon, Calcutta, Delhi and London (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (B.O.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Kowloon (Kwan Lui) 4 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7

Swatow and Bangkok (Hiram) Noon.

Shanghai (Hupei) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Foochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8

Shanghai (Glenapp) 10 a.m.

Saigon and Calcutta (Esang) 10 a.m.

Strait, Batavia and Macassar (Pukien) 2 p.m.

"JANE"

THIS IS VIOLETTA, VENDETAS PARTNER—YOU POACHED ON HER PRESERVES WHEN YOU GOT MIXED UP WITH THOSE KNAVES!

FROM WHAT I SAW, I DOUBT IF YOU'VE STAND-IN FOR ME PERMANENTLY, DEARIE!

CURSE HER IMPUDENCE! THAT'S HIS LATEST EXHIBIT—THE NEW WONDER-GIRL WHO'S DONE A PERCH-AT IN THE GREAT BUNKUMS HEART!

SO! THEN PERHAPS VIOLETTA WILL TAKE SITY ON HER VENDETAS AT LAST!

KEEP CLEAR OF THIS JANE—IT'S THE CAT-WAGON!

OH?—WHERE VIOLETTA LIVES?

IT MUST BE VERY TRYING—BUT AT LEAST YOU CAN LOOK DAZZLING!

NO—HA! HA! ANOTHER KIND OF MAN-EATER—HE'S LEO.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

IT WILL BE A SUPER SHOWER!

BOOTS ALREADY WAS A CRIS, BUT I WON WHERE I CAN GET A PLAY PEN!

AND I CAN GET A DUCKY HIGH CHAIR!

SEE WHIZZ! I'D LOVE TO HAVE BOOTS—SOMETHING TO ASK ME!

THEY TREAT ME LIKE A KID!

WHY DON'TCHA GIVE EX-SOMEHIN' AWAY? I'LL MAKE 'ER SORRY THEY DIDN'T INVITE YA TO THE SHOWER!

PICK UP AN EARTH? I SUPPOSED YOU WERE IN BED!

YESH!

BY EDGAR MARTIN

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Anti-Chinese Spirit In Philippines

Nanking, Nov. 3. Alfonso Z. Sy-cip, President of the Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Manila, told the inaugural conference of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce today that unless the Chinese Government takes effective measures to protect nationals residing in the Philippines they soon will be driven out by the growing anti-Chinese spirit there.

He said there were Philippine discriminatory bills against racial and financial influence that the Chinese preventing commercial trade during many years.

—Associated Press.

DEATH OF ALAN HOWLAND

London, Nov. 2. Known to thousands of people in England and overseas, the former British Broadcasting Corporation announcer, Alan Howland, died in hospital today at the age of 47.

Howland, who was also a well-known actor, was the son of the veteran actress Dora Gregory.

—Reuter.

More Clashes At The UNO Talks

Lake Success, Nov. 3. Despite strenuous efforts of Soviet Russia to block criticism of the United Nations Security Council, Egypt and Argentina led an attack by small nations on the Council for rejecting the applications of Ireland, Portugal, Transjordan, Albania and Outer Mongolia for United Nations membership.

The sharpest attack came from Argentina's delegate, Jose Arce who protested particularly against the use of the veto to membership applications and declared if this procedure was to be followed "it is better if the other 46 nations simply folded up their papers and turned over to the five great powers the solution of our problems".

The controversy developed at the opening meeting of the Assembly's powerful Political Committee which has before it such explosive issues as Soviet arms limitation proposals, the demands for action against Franco Spain and the veto question.

A high spot of the debate was a clash between Senator Tom Connally, United States delegate, and Soviet delegate Vishinsky over the broad principle of the Committee's right to review the Security Council's action.

Vishinsky insisted the Committee had no "mandate" to criticize the Council before it could discuss any part dealing with new members.

"What good does information do if you cannot talk about it?" Connally asked.

—Associated Press.

No indication of any uprising in Cambodia has been received in Paris, a spokesman of the French Ministry of Colonies told Reuter today, when questioned about a report of disturbances in which French residents were said to have been killed.

—Reuter.

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—Reuter.

Socialism Must Prove Its Case

Brighton, Oct. 31. Mr. Hugh Gibson, Director of the Bank of England, told the Trades Union Congress today that the backbone of the British Labour Party must make production increases to prove what he called the advantages of Socialism over free enterprise.

He cited what he termed "immense internal difficulties" resulting from free enterprise in the United States, and said: "I hesitate to think what the consequences would have been in similar circumstances had a government of any other political complexion been handling the affairs of Great Britain."

"To those who suggest that the way out is by complete freedom of industry I would only point out the example we see in the United States who, blessed with raw materials in abundant supply and an industrial machine that has been stimulated and increased by the war, yet find themselves in immense internal difficulties, because private enterprise finds its profit in the highest market regardless of the well-being of the mass of people."

—Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 3. Elliot Roosevelt and his wife, the former Faye Emerson, left yesterday by air for Stockholm, en route to Russia. It was reported that Elliot plans to stay six weeks in Russia preparing a magazine series. His wife is to take the pictures.

—Associated Press.

New Job For Gen. Wang

Peiping, Nov. 3. General Wang Yao-wu, commander of the Government's Second Pacification Zone, has been named Governor of Shan-tung Province.

He replaces Ho Tau-yuan, who has been appointed Mayor of Peiping. He arrived in Peiping yesterday to take over his job.

Wang became famous when he stopped Japan's last offensive in China—the Nipponese drive against the American at Chinkiang, Hunan, where the Japanese generals later came to arrange for the surrender of the Japanese armies in China.

—Associated Press.

Paris, Nov. 2. No indication of any uprising in Cambodia has been received in Paris, a spokesman of the French Ministry of Colonies told Reuter today, when questioned about a report of disturbances in which French residents were said to have been killed.

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Tear-Gassed Jews Put Ashore

Famagusta, Nov. 2. The British Liberty ships Empire Heywood and Ocean Vigour with 1,279 Jewish illegal immigrants aboard, anchored at Famagusta at 9.00 o'clock this morning.

The immigrants, who were transhipped at Haifa from the San Dimitrio yesterday, began to disembark quietly 15 minutes later but there was a minor disturbance and some signs of hysteria when Jewish women carrying a stretcher case refused to hand it over to soldiers.

Large numbers of immigrants showed signs of having been subjected to tear gas. Several were temporarily blinded and had to be led ashore.

A group of immigrants told Reuter that they had been eleven days at sea when the San Dimitrio was sighted by a British destroyer. The immigrants then took charge, sending the captain below.

"Off the Palestine coast a destroyer came alongside," said one of the group. "She bumped into us and the women in their bunks were injured by splinters from the collision. The ship was holed and began listing badly."

"A second destroyer came up on the other side and threw tear gas while a boarding party from the first destroyer came aboard us and after a struggle overcame our resistance."

The women immigrants spat at the soldiers bringing them ashore and abused them loudly until previous illegal immigrants, brought from a Cyprus camp, addressed the crowd and quietened them down. Then they were moved by lorry to the Cavalos camp.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 3. Air travellers seem to be as absent minded as the well known professor.

The following articles were recently found at the London Airways terminal, according to the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

A large copper kettle, a baby's feeding bottle, a pair of false teeth, a set of fishing rods, a rosary, a pair of spats, a box of eggs, and a packet of X-ray photographs.

A Japanese sword was found on an airliner from the Far East. At the Lagos airport in West Africa, a horse saddle was picked up.

At Burn airdrome in England, a brush and shovel were found. At Durban in South Africa, a lawn mower and shaft came to light.

—Associated Press.

London, Nov. 3. A police bomb disposal squad this evening exploded the contents of a large black box which a Palestine policeman had discovered attached to an oil pipe line over the Tikhon River. The detonation caused a violent explosion but no damage or casualties.—Reuter.

Bomb Found

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Jeep Hits Mine

Jerusalem, Nov. 3. A jeep hit a roadside mine near Petah Tikva and a bomb exploded near a bridge over the Kishon river near Haifa as new violence erupted in the Holy Land at the end of a one-day strike of Palestine Arabs against the Balfour Declaration.

One soldier in the jeep was wounded seriously and another slightly. The bridge was undamaged.

The jeep was the fourth blasted during which five British soldiers have been killed, and 28 wounded.

The only violence reported during the Arab strike was the stoning of British military vehicles by Arab children at Ramleh between Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

—Associated Press.

D.P.s. Return To Poland

London, Nov. 2. Sir Humphrey Gale, European UNRRA chief, today announced that 45,000 displaced persons were returned to Poland voluntarily in October, the first month of UNRRA's ration scheme.

Displaced persons will get 60 days rations if they return.

In Berlin, Dr. Joseph Schwartz of the American Joint Distribution Committee, said that the flight of Jews from Poland dwindled to about 200 daily. He said that Jewish displaced persons camps in Germany had a total population of 185,000.

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—Associated Press.

GLOBE WIRELESS CIRCUIT

San Francisco, Nov. 2. The New York-San Francisco Shanghai radio circuit of Globe Wireless, Incorporated, which was discontinued in December 1940 at the point of Japanese bayonets in Shanghai, was reopened yesterday.

The first message was from Globe president, R. Stanley Dollar to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek congratulating him on his birthday and the renewal of the service, which is operated in conjunction with the Chinese Government Radio Administration.—Associated Press.

A Chinese who jumped off a moving bus in Salisbury Road, near Chatham Road, at 4.30 p.m. fell flat on his face and killed himself. He has not yet been identified, and the police are somewhat puzzled at although he was carrying an empty kerosene tin, a basket and a bamboo pole, he was dressed for a far better station in life than these articles might indicate.

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THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday the 13th November, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1945.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager & Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS.

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Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20234.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th. Nov. 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m. at their Auction Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

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The above premises will be open to inspection on 2nd and 4th November, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 6th. March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

LICENSING SESSIONS

It is hereby notified that the following additional application will be considered under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, 1931, at a meeting of the Licensing Board to be held in the Council Chamber on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1946, at 9.00 p.m. The applicant for licence, and persons objecting to the application, must appear in person.

Name of Applicant	Description of Licence applied for	Sign of House	Situation of House
Victor Markopolos	Restaurant and Adjunct Licence	"Victoria"	22A Queen's Road C. (around 19th and 20th Streets)

KONG MAN TSUN,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.

Hong Kong, 2nd November, 1946.

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The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ica House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ica House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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HONGKONG-MANILA ... Tuesday 5th Nov.
HONGKONG-BANGKOK ... Thursday 7th Nov.

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FRI.	HONGKONG-CANTON-KUNMING
SAT.	HONGKONG-CANTON-KUNMING

For particulars regarding services between all other cities in China please apply at above office.

	FARES	FREIGHT
HONGKONG-CANTON	HK\$ 50	HK\$ 2.— (per kilo.)
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI	\$550	\$2.—
HONGKONG-CHUNGKING	\$400	\$16.—
HONGKONG-KUNMING	\$700	\$23.—



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A BRITISH VIEW

It is a reflection of the unhappy slow progress towards permanent peace that one foreign affairs debate in these days is very like another. All that can be said in general about the latest in the House of Commons is that there was nothing in Mr. Bevin's report to destroy the impression that his attitude towards most of his tasks commands support, as Mr. R. A. Butler indicated, far beyond the ranks of his own party. In some of them, such as the helping of Greece towards a fair and free chance of recovery, criticism is confined to a section of his own party. One of the main points made by Mr. Bevin was his refusal to abandon Greece at the instance of such critics.

Another was his firm stand on the question of the Dardanelles, wherein Russia has for some time been conducting a "war of nerves" against Turkey. Mr. Bevin's unequivocal refusal to allow Turkey to be elbowed out of her sovereignty, or the other signatories of the Montreux Convention out of their interests in the future of the Straits, should help to bring to a head a question which has been dangerously simmering in the background for too long. It is, however, only one of those which raise the more familiar problem of whether relations between the Great Powers can be rescued from a decline into that futile acrimony which was too often evident in the Paris Conference. Mr. Bevin said what he could for that gathering; and he is right not to despair. As he suggested, of all the courses open to us the best is to try and try again to re-establish harmony with Russia. It is, however, useless to pretend that the Paris Conference registered any real progress towards that goal.

Mr. Bevin's own description of the controversy about Trieste, in which the self-evident altruism of our proposals and motives was so wantonly traduced, is sufficient proof that, though hope has not withered, expectation that a common purpose to avert war will be soon translated into practical agreements has hardly been born. For the few really brighter spots the Foreign Secretary had to travel to the Far East, where he was able to confirm, for example, that our troops would leave Java by the end of the month. But in Europe it is not only the Danube which, failing commonsense agreement, is "sitting up."

So much depends on a better international atmosphere that even Mr. Bevin's important outline of British views on the future of Germany tends, in its absence, to seem academic. Indeed, of more immediate interest was his warning that the Russian attitude was causing the Potsdam Agreement to collapse. It has long been clear, though never more clearly stated, that we must take our own measures to ensure that our zone of Germany ceases to be a pensioner of the British taxpayer and contains some kind of economic life and hope. For his policy in this direction Mr. Bevin gained the loudest cheer of the debate—a cheer certainly not wholly due to the promise to nationalise German industry. As regards longer-term plans, it is worth noting that Mr. Bevin's outline for the future constitution of Germany follows in general his prescription that Germany should have a hope of prosperity without a power to become again a world danger. Particularly, if he can in truth devise some effective substitute for rejection of the French plan for a separate regime in the Ruhr and the Rhineland, there is, in his suggestions, a scaffolding on which a new and better Germany could be built. But it will never rise if the same spirit is manifested as has so far frustrated progress in Austria—a frustration of which he so rightly complained. Let us hope still that the spirit will change. Meanwhile, what cannot and must not change is the independent, clear, and objective statement of British views.

Washington, Nov. 3.
President Truman said yesterday that the 48 Estonian refugees who landed in Florida without immigration visas will be permitted to remain in the United States. Associated Press.

Rising high and forlorn on Hong Kong's lofty peak Mount Cameron, symbol of an unfulfilled hope, stands Japan's unfinished monument, erected to the conquest of Hong Kong and the memory of their dead. Planned originally to rise to one hundred and fifty feet, some eighty feet of unfaced brickwork and cement, topped by an incongruous, corrugated roof, are all that can be seen today. To the inhabitants and ex-internees of Hong Kong, and to the members of the British Dominions, and local forces who fought so gallantly in December of 1941 it is perhaps a relic of particular interest.

Ordered By Isogai

Early in 1943 Lt. Gen. Isogai, at the time Japanese Governor General of Hong Kong, gave orders for a shrine to be raised in memory of the Japanese killed in the triumphant fighting for Hong Kong. A special committee was sent to Japan to obtain suitable architectural designs for the purpose. On their return, at a meeting of the General Staff held about February, General Isogai in concurrence with Col. Noma and Col. Nakao made their choice from among the designs submitted. It is an interesting sidelight that Col. Noma, Chief of the Kempeitai, a master in the art of barbaric cruelty and primitive justice, should be found capable of arguing on the relative merits of architectural beauty. Of the alternative designs produced, two are still in the hands of the Hong Kong authorities. One represents a plain pyramid, flanked by terraces of stone, built into the hillside; the other, a simple undecorated column, about one hundred feet high, not unlike the British Cenotaph in Whitehall. In the picture reproduced here, can be seen the design which was finally chosen. Had it been completed, pitched on the skyline as it is, it would undoubtedly have made an imposing picture.

Japanese Custom

It is the custom in Japan for each district to erect such a shrine for the remembrance of the dead. The building of these monuments is controlled by the "Chuzei-Kemsho-Kai," (The Royal Souls Memorial Society) whose committee have the final right of veto on any

Britain Returning To Normal

The rapid strides Great Britain has made in the last thirteen months to return to normal conditions are emphasised in the latest Ministry of Labour figures of employment in industry.

4,680,000 men and women were engaged in the manufacture of goods for the home market at the end of July this year—the same number as mid-1939 and an increase of 78 per cent on last year. Another 1,354,000 were working on goods for export, which is 37 per cent more than before the war.

There were more people employed on metal manufacture than at any time in the last 7 years; and engineering, the chemical industries, and enterprises engaged in the construction and repair of vehicles all show increases in personnel.

Basic industries and services (including agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government) are also able to show a total increase, but the position there is not so satisfactory, as there have been a fall of 61,700 in the coal mining industry, 19,000 in gas, water and electricity undertakings, and as much as 653,000 in the distributive trades. Building and civil engineering are only 8 per cent below normal.

The numbers in the Forces at the beginning of August were 1,878,000—a decrease of 3,217,600 on the mid-1945 total, while 40,000 were employed in the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces. This is only half the number so engaged in the summer of 1939, and there is to be a further reduction of 149,000 by the end of this year.

725,000 men and women who had left the Services had not yet taken up employment, while there were 369,000 injured persons registered as unemployed, as against a 270,000 prior to the war.

Japan's Unfinished War Memorial

design. Major General Sakurai, who came from Japan for this purpose, pronounced Gen. Isogai's proposed monument as the finest he had seen. As a point of historical interest, the first of these shrines is believed to have been erected over two thousand years ago, in honour of the Samurai the early Japanese warriors, who approximated to our English knights.

Even Tombstones

The laying of the foundation stone by the Governor General was a formal event. A number of Japanese businessmen were asked to the ceremony and subsequently invited to contribute to the funds for its erection. Col. Noma was awarded the honour of taking the first stroke with the pick axe. Building was then begun, under the management of a Japanese contractor while the labour supplied was mainly Chinese; the wages of this forced labour consisted of a daily issue of food. Although the structure in its present state is composed largely of cement and brickwork it was intended that the finished monument should have a stone facing. Granite for this was quarried from Morrison Hill, a large amount was laid out in preparation in Happy Valley, and tombstones were even seized from the undertakers. All these blocks of stone had to be manhandled up the hill which has a steep incline and is, in parts, covered with undergrowth.

Guardian Of Shrine

As can be seen from the reproduction, on the left of the flight of steps leading to the central door is the statue of a large dog resembling a lion; the guardian of the shrine against the Spirits of Evil. A more interesting form of protection was the ceremonial burial at sundown of an antique Japanese sword reputed to be five hundred years old. Enceased in a specially made box this was buried under the top step and is believed to hold the power of warding off the evils which might otherwise try to prey upon the spirits of the

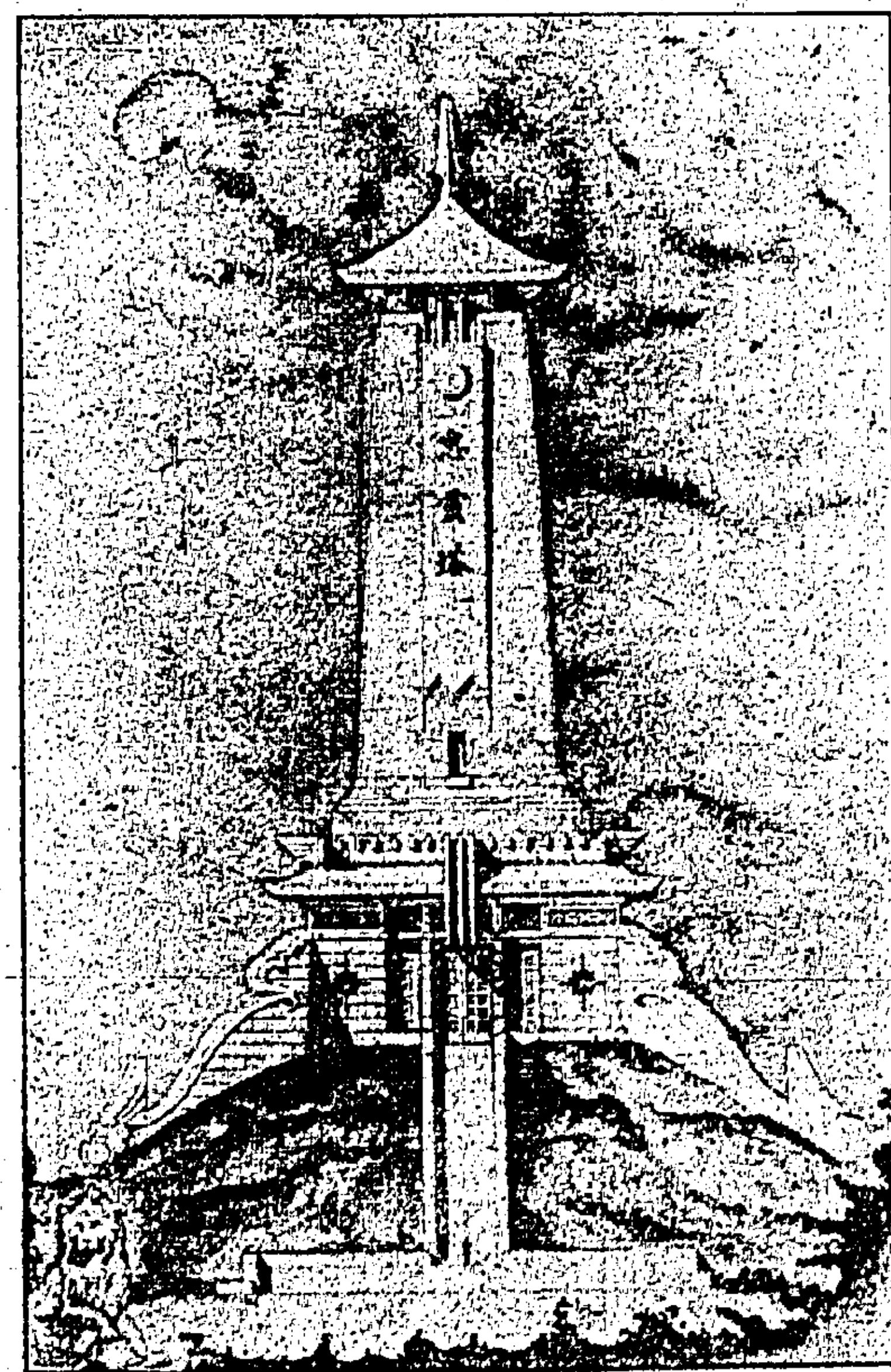
dead. The sword is said to be still buried there, deep under fifty feet of earth.

As far as it is known, the interior was to be a form of a hall supported by four decorative columns. In the middle of this would be set one, or possibly several, urn which were to hold the consecrated portion of bone from the bodies of the dead Japanese soldiers. On the outside of the urn would be engraved the soldier's name, several thousand names being carved on one urn. The precincts of the shrine would be sacred, no one except the attendants, being allowed within the hall, and for their crime came to pay their homage it was forbidden to approach beyond the utmost step of the flight of stairs. Such then was the intended memorial.

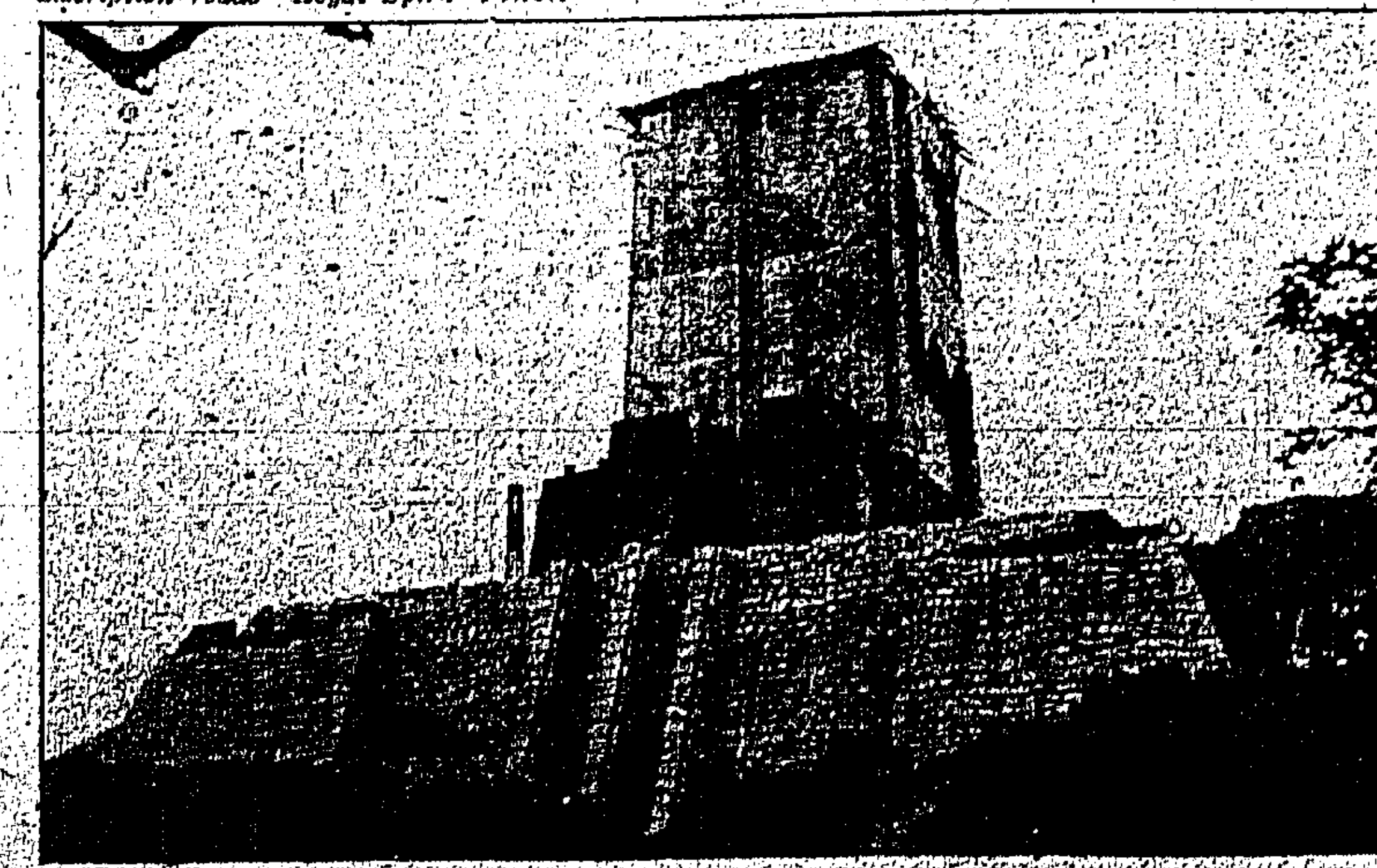
Forlorn Relic

With pains and patience with a great amount of pride, and not a little grudging labour for the local Chinese inhabitants, this monument was raised—but never finished. In July 1945, when the surrender of Hong Kong was deemed inevitable, work was stopped. The monument remained half built, a sign of the unfulfilled ambition of Japan. Its future still remains uncertain. The Army was originally charged with its demolition and plans were drawn up for its destruction. Other and more urgent demands of engineering however impeded themselves, and since the Civil Government resumed administration, its fate has been passed on to the Civil Public Works Department.

Suffice it to say, that every stranger who comes to Hong Kong must wonder at this forlorn relic standing unprotected against the sky. If, as is thought, it was originally intended to face South, the sign of a signal achievement of conquest to the Japanese passing at sea, it must represent, in its present form, an encouraging sight to these Allied troops and civilians now sailing back and forth from Hong Kong in freedom.



The monument which the Japanese intended to erect. The inscription reads "Royal Spirit Tower."



The Memorial as it stands today. The scaffolding can't be seen still in position.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"No, no, no, madam! That is the purse—this is the hat!"

The Old Rocket And The New

The famous Science Museum at South Kensington has reopened, after being closed during World War II, with a special section devoted to German aeronautical developments. The wonderful old exhibits which have been seen by millions of Londoners and visitors to London are coming back from their bombproof places to stand next to the weapons with which Germany hoped to win the war. The result is some strange and instructive contrasts.

The flimsy "bamboo and canvas" aircraft in which the Wright brothers made their pioneer flights hangs from the ceiling a few yards from 113 162 "Volkswagen" which is driven by a turbine jet unit capable, according to German figures, of 558 m.p.h. and a climb to 40,000 feet in four minutes.

Pioneer Aircraft

The Wright brothers used petrol to drive their little engine. The German fighter used hydrogen peroxide (T-stoff) and a mixture of methanol and hydrazine hydrate (C-stoff). Curiously, the contrast is not so strong when we come to contrast the endurance of the two machines. The German aircraft was capable of only 236 seconds at full thrust and had a range of only 22 miles at 405 m.p.h. Like its predecessor of 40 years ago, it was a pioneer (as far as the Germans were concerned) in a new form of flight—jet propulsion.

Another strange contrast is in the two exhibits marked "Rocket." The one is Stephenson's famous locomotive that marked the beginning of the railway era. The other is the German Long Range Rocket, popularly known as V2. Hundreds of thousands of Londoners who were under fire by this weapon in the winter of 1944-5 have been to see it at close range, as they could never do when it fell at 2,600 m.p.h. from the sky; human curiosity being what it is, many who escaped injury during the war have hurt themselves by attempting to handle the glass wool of which enormous quantities were used to insulate the combustion chamber!

Shell With Fins

The 47-foot-long rocket, looking like a gigantic shell with fins, represented the last word in long distance missiles and is an extremely interesting exhibit

for a number of reasons. Looked at as it lies with its "works" exposed one is struck by both the complexity and simplicity of the weapon. Even in 1944 there were "experts" ready to "prove" that a rocket missile could not be guided 200 miles with accuracy, at least without radio control.

The Germans used no radio control, range being regulated by the moment the fuel was cut off (after about 60 seconds for maximum range). Direction and stability were secured by an automatic pilot, such as is used in aircraft, working on vanes acting as rudders, and elevators, in the stream of the jet gases as they emerged. The only "moving part" is the turbine, driven by centrifugal pumps to force the alcohol and liquid oxygen fuel into the combustion chamber, where they were ignited, to produce the "jet" that drove the rocket forward. Most of the material is cheap and ordinary steel.

Size Of "Warhead"

But there are a mass of electric wires and complicated units, such as the auto-pilot and perhaps the most striking thing about the rocket is the small size of the "warhead" compared with the immense bulk of the missile. Out of a total weight of over 12½ tons, only one ton is explosive. "All that manufacture, transport, testing, fuel (nearly 9 tons of it) to deliver one ton of explosive with astonishing accuracy considering the range, but with no great certainty by the standards of modern bombing. Is it not more economical to use a bomber which, although even more costly, can deliver 10 or 20 tons of explosive over and over again?"

The controversy about the "unmanned" missile and the crewed bomber is likely to continue, one side urging the saving of precious crews, the other the great accuracy and weight that can be attained with such air fleets as used by Britain and the U.S. In the event, the air fleets proved far more destructive—they delivered in a single raid more explosive than the V2 brought to London in the eight months it was used. But in a future war, military experts may now be thinking, it will not be so easy for the air fleets to mass as they did in 1944 and 1945.

Rocket Which Radared

There are other rockets which encourage this belief. Many of them were not in full production when the war ended. Possibly if they had been perfected they would not have inflicted decisive casualties on the Allies. But in 1940 or 20 years, it is almost certain that similar anti-aircraft weapons will make bombing an extremely expensive business. The Germans were busy with a number of radio-controlled rockets with ranges up to the maximum height of bombers. The most ingenious was the rocket which radared back its position continuously. The operator received a radar "picture" of the target aircraft as a "blip" on his screen. He also received a "blip" representing the rocket travelling towards the aircraft and had radio controls which could alter the direction of the rocket. He had simply to bring two "blips" on his cathode ray tube together to ensure that the rocket being fitted with a proximity fuse.

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOUR STILL PREDOMINANT

Consolidation Of General Election Successes

Tactical Gains In Provinces

London, Nov. 2. The results of yesterday's municipal elections in 360 British towns and cities show that the Labour Party has consolidated the striking successes it achieved in last year's elections, when it won over 700 seats.

Labour's victory has been tactical rather than strategic, for while making a net gain of 140 seats, it has gained control of only nine more local authorities, and still controls only about one-third of the total of local authorities throughout the country.

He Wears Other's Skin

Chicago, Nov. 3. Four-year old Melvin Snyder, snugly wearing more than 200 square inches of other people's skin, owes his life to his parents and six other donors who contributed their skin to his body after he was burned seriously while playing with matches.

His doctor, Joseph C. Utkov, said that since the skin-grafting on Aug. 15, when the boy lay near death with 60 per cent of his body covered by burns, "the donated skin has been successfully absorbed." Fifty per cent of the burned area is now covered with the boy's own skin growth in the form of scar tissue beneath the grafted skin.

He added that Melvin had gained "considerable weight and physically improved." The donors' skin "saved his life," he said, "in that it temporarily sealed the raw and exposed flesh, preventing the escape of blood and other vital body fluids."—Associated Press.

RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA?

Batavia, Nov. 3. Informed Dutch and Indonesian sources said today the Dutch were prepared to recognize the Indonesian Republic comprising the islands of Sumatra and Java in return for a pledge from the Indonesian Government to join a federation of the United States of Indonesia.

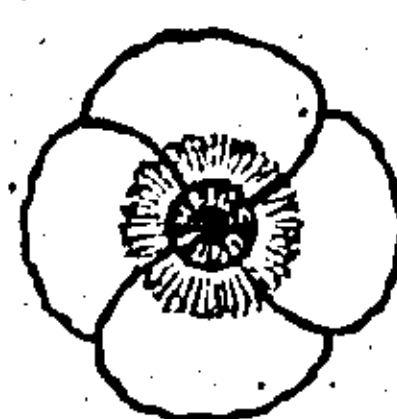
The sources indicated the Indonesians were willing to sign a treaty joining the Dutch Union with the other Indonesian islands along with the Caribbean possessions of Curacao and Surinam. Details are still under negotiation.—Associated Press.

AMERICANS MUST PAY

Washington, Nov. 3. The United States Tax Court today upheld the internal revenue bureau efforts to "collect" income tax from United States citizens who did extended wartime work in foreign countries for American concerns.

The court held that the mere fact they spent the entire taxable year working in foreign countries fails to exempt them from income tax of the United States.—Associated Press.

REMEMBRANCE DAY



EARL HAIG'S FUND
HONG KONG

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November. Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the war disabled. The fund is great and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause, please send your contribution to Earl Haig's Fund, c/o The War Office, Whitehall, London, W.C.2. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

SABOTAGE IN GERMANY?

Frankfurt, Nov. 3. United States Army and Navy investigators probed the possibility of sabotage in a fire which damaged the American freighter "Mills Victory" in Bremerhaven early yesterday.

The fire, of unknown origin, was discovered in a hold containing Army rubber tyres and was brought under control after 20 minutes. Damage to the ship, which has been unloading for several days, has not been estimated. No one was hurt.—Associated Press.

Stuttgart Alert

Frankfurt, Nov. 3. United States Army troops and German police in the Stuttgart area alerted their combined forces last night to meet a possible return visit of German bomb-terrorists who have struck four times against American and German buildings in the past two weekends.

Stuttgart police President Karl Weber said—he expected a nocturnal return of the extremists.

American and German vigilance was increased both in Stuttgart, where the terrorists first bombed a military police garrison, and two German de-Nazification Courts, and in outlying towns.—Associated Press.

Importance Of Japan

Washington, Nov. 3. Americans, more interested now than ever in international affairs, are being increasingly urged to keep their eyes on the Orient, especially China and Japan.

How these peoples, particularly the Japanese, use the new tools of democracy is likely to vitally influence world events in the opinion of Nelson T. Johnson, former Ambassador to China and at present director general of the Far East Commission.

In an address today Johnson commented that the conflicting philosophies of Japan and China might be said to have hastened the war in the Pacific.

He emphasized education as all important, adding "keep your eyes on the 70 odd million demobilized and disarmed Japanese. What paths they go in the future is of vast importance to the world."—Associated Press.

New At-Bomb Weighs 9,000 Lb.

London, Nov. 2. An article in the "Daily Express" describes a new atom bomb in the United States. The article says that the bomb weighed 9,000 lb., but that this was composed mainly of casing and protective lead covering for the gun-tube containing the two lumps of explosive, which were described as "safe" until "brought together rapidly."

The article was accompanied on Page One by an artist's conception of the bomb, with a cutaway portion showing the working parts. The casing design was conventional with four small fins, and also carried two "drogues"—parachutes open at each end—which, the writer said, operated to slow down the descent for better control of a time-fuse mechanism operating a detonator. The detonator was not shown in the drawing or described in detail in the article.

According to the writer, it "need" one lump of plutonium and the other lump through the tube. He said that this arrangement necessitates the unusual length of the bomb—25 feet with parachutes—so that "to carry it a Superfortress has to have its two separate bomb bays linked."

Plutonium

The writer said that "the most powerful" plutonium was used on Nagasaki and in all other atom bombs since the first bomb—which contained uranium—exploded over Hiroshima.

The author bases his figures of "66 bombs in the United States stockpile on an assumed output of six bombs a month at the time of the Nagasaki blast 15 months ago, and the assumption that this rate of production has not been changed since then, because no new atomic piles have been created from which to draw the explosives."

He computes that there were eight bombs in stock at the time Nagasaki was bombed minus the two used in the Bikini experiments, bringing the total figure to 56.

LATEST FROM FOOD FRONT IN EUROPE

(By Norman J. Badderly)

London, Nov. 2.

A slight but general improvement in the food situation in most European countries was noticed in October. Most reports from the continent indicate that actual or potential supplies would be sufficient for the winter, but by no means plentiful. Only from Rumania came forecasts of a famine.

An Associated Press survey showed that the food problem for Portugal and Spain would be difficult after wartime's comparatively good living.

The Portuguese managed to get all they wanted during the six war years, but at present are facing a food crisis such as they had never known and certainly never expected. Portugal is practically meatless. Meat is not rationed because there is not enough to ration.

Both Spain and Portugal have virtually no olive oil, which is important to them.

Spanish sources said that it would be necessary to import wheat, although the harvest was one of the best in recent years.

In Britain

Eire, another wartime land of plenty, will also have to import wheat to maintain their bread supply. The harvest is expected to be 70,000 tons below last year's.

Britain's food remained on a strict wartime rationing basis, assuring equitable distribution of essentials at controlled prices. Bread rationing continues without the criticism which greeted its inception three months ago.

A few shell eggs still arrive, but dried eggs have disappeared completely from many shops.

The French food situation shows an apparent improvement but the wine shortage led to a first-class political scandal. Potatoes are the principal rationed item. The Government is trying to keep prices down by buying potatoes direct from producers and selling to retailers.

Food In Politics

The wheat crop is sufficient to allow improvement in the quality of bread, but insufficient to increase the 250 grammes daily bread ration.

Adequate food supplies are available at inflated prices on Belgium's black market, but rations are not always available through legitimate channels. Food is used as political ammunition.

The Dutch seem to be satisfied with their rations. Official prices for butter were raised 30 per cent, and milk and bread five per cent, enabling the Government to discontinue subsidies.

The Italian Government estimates that the wheat crop will total 6,089,000 metric tons; 2,493,246 tons have been "carted" to Government granaries.

Famine Threat

American shipping strikes cut UNRRA deliveries to Czechoslovakia 10,000 tons below the average 70,000 tons monthly. Czechoslovakia's grain goal has been substantially achieved.

Hungarian officials predicted sufficient food for winter, but said that the situation is complicated by politics, transport and finances.

Famine threatened Rumania after a severe summertime drought. Grain imports are imperative. The average Rumanian diet is expected to drop to about 1,250 calories daily, compared with the prewar average of 2,500. The grain harvest was at an all-time low of 1,007,990 tons of wheat and 108,680 tons of rye.

Austrian diet is held as low as possible to build up a stockpile for winter. Most food is American and British.

Importing additional grains to Germany permitted raising the daily ration to 1,550 calories in the Anglo-American zone.

Field mice are destroying about

30 per cent of the Polish harvest. Poles say they will be lucky if they can maintain the present low standards until the next harvest.

No one will go hungry in the Soviet Union, and if workers get in the harvest according to schedule, the Government will be able to abolish rationing next year.—Associated Press.

Palestine Paralysed

Jerusalem, Nov. 3.

The Holy Land is in a virtual state of paralysis as Jews caused for the Sabbath and Arabs engaged in a traditional general strike on the 29th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration favouring a "national home" for Jews in Palestine.

Police are taking extra precautions although the streets were virtually deserted, shops closed and traffic negligible. Nevertheless, a troublesome undercurrent was apparent in both Jewish and Arab quarters before the expected convergence of thousands of Arabs expected in the old city for a mass meeting in the Mosque area.

Jews are to continue the strike until 6 p.m. today, the scheduled mass meetings in protest of the deportation Friday of 1,279 Jewish immigrants to Cyprus as their ship

Critical Period In Bombay Disorders

(By Preston Grover)

Bombay, Nov. 2. The third month of rioting in Bombay began yesterday with police and civil bodies concentrating on an effort to keep trouble from reaching a new peak over the critical period of the Moslem holiday on Nov. 5.

Passion Play Out

Frankfurt, Nov. 3.

Villagers of Oberammergau have abandoned detailed plans to revive their colourful, age-old Bavarian play next year.

The United States Army's "Ninth Division News" said plans for a 1947 production of the Passion Play, held every 10 years for 300 years, had been halted by a lack of food and housing to accommodate visitors to the world-famous theatre.

In the last production, in 1934, more than 400,000 persons were attracted to Oberammergau, an alpine village of 2,500 inhabitants now swollen to 5,000.

The director of the abandoned production said that Otto Haser, chosen to play the part of Christ, was now a prisoner of war in the Soviet zone of Germany, and 80-year-old Alois Land, who last played Christ, has been banned by the de-Nazification authorities for his Nazi leanings.—Associated Press.

AXIS P.O.Ws. IN AUSTRALIA

Canberra, Nov. 1.

Army Minister Francis Forde announced yesterday that Britain has allocated sufficient shipping to repatriate, by the middle of January, all Italian and German prisoners and internees held in Australia. At present, 13,050 Italian and 1,446 German prisoners of war and 340 civilian internees are awaiting transportation.—Associated Press.

The most plush hotels in the world but the council chamber has none of the ornate lavishness of Luxembourg Palace. In Paris or Lancaster House in London.—Associated Press.

Largest Cyclotron Finished

(By Rennie Taylor)

Berkeley, California, Nov. 2. Construction of the world's largest cyclotron—a fantastic mechanical giant designed to pry and perhaps duplicate the parts of the most powerful physical force in the universe—has been completed, Professor Ernest O. Lawrence announced today.

The last structural touches were added a little more than six years after groundbreaking in August 1940. Building was interrupted by the war, but while partially complete, the cyclotron was used in 1943 to produce uranium 235 for the first atom bombs.

Now it is destined to help scientists conquer a form of energy which makes atomic fission of uranium and plutonium a comparatively feeble phenomenon.

This great and as yet un-harnessed force is exemplified by cosmic rays—invisible bursts of energy from outer space which strike with a force of billions or even tens of billions of volts. The energy of atomic explosions is only about 200,000,000 volts.

The immediate objective is to smash atoms as thoroughly as they are smashed by cosmic rays.—Associated Press.

No More Bomb Tests?

Washington, Nov. 3.

The Army and Navy Task Force One, which conducted the Bikini atom bomb tests, passed into Limbo yesterday. Scientific studies of the bomb effects are to continue for months, but the 42,000-man outfit of Operation Crossroads was dissolved, indicating that the United States does not plan further tests.

Eleven ships exposed to two test bombs will be taken to west coast ports to facilitate the studies while the other target vessels will remain in Kwajalein. Animals on the target ships have already been returned to the United States for observation.—Associated Press.

San Dimitrio arrived.—Associated Press.

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BEVIN CARRYING BRITAIN'S BLUEPRINT FOR GERMANY

London, Nov. 2. The brief which the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, will use when the future of Germany is discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York on Nov. 3, is still under preparation. It was authoritatively stated in London tonight.

The latest and fullest guide to British policy in Germany remains the detailed statement which Mr. Bevin made to the House of Commons in last month's foreign affairs debate. Reports of a six-point British plan for Germany which appeared in London tonight are not considered accurate in authoritative quarters.

Bulgaria Terror Campaign

London, Nov. 2. Reports reaching the Foreign Office about the conduct of last Sunday's general election in Bulgaria indicate that conditions on polling day itself were relatively fair but that a campaign of terror had preceded the voting, a Foreign Office spokesman stated in London this morning.

"The broad conclusion," he said, "to be drawn from the reports received is that there was severe terrorism during the election campaign, which was no doubt strongly reflected in the result. There appears to have been a marked falling off of this terror on polling day itself and the opposition, although doubtless influenced by fear of reprisals and by the uncertainty as to whether the vote was in fact secret, appear to have been in general free to cast their votes."

Asked whether the reports of terrorism received in London indicated that murder and physical violence had been employed, the Foreign Office spokesman said that physical violence had "certainly been employed" in breaking up opposition meetings.

He added that Britain was under no obligation to recognise the Bulgarian Government unless two opposition representatives were included in the Bulgarian Government as agreed at Moscow in December, 1946. He said that there was nothing in the conduct of last Sunday's elections to make Britain anxious to change her attitude. -Reuter.

LEANDER REPORT DENIED

Trieste, Nov. 2. Captain Ruthven, commander of the 7,270 tons British cruiser Leander, tonight denied reports that she was fired on and damaged by Albanian shore batteries when passing through the channel between the Albanian coast and Corfu 10 days ago.

"The Leander has definitely not been fired on at any time," Captain Ruthven said after the Leander berthed here to replace the United States light cruiser Fargo which is shortly leaving. -Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE

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British Ideas On Full Employment

(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters City Editor)

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Nov. 2. Last minute buying of utilities and rails kept the stock market on the recovery track after considerable profit taking had been absorbed during the greater part of the brief session.

Brokers credited the buying partly to Wall Street's broadening political optimism, dividends, earnings and the belief that more of a technical revival is in prospect.

Advancers included Douglas Aircraft, Baltimore and Ohio, and Northern Pacific. The losers were around 600,000 shares, the largest for Saturday since May.

The Dow Jones Averages: Stocks 63.40, 20 Industrials 172.53, 15 Rails 51.22, 10 Utilities 36.10.

Closing Quotations: 49, Alaska Adams Express 17, American Telephone 108 1/2, American Tobacco 82 1/2, American Waterworks 17 1/2, Anaconda Copper 38 1/2, Aviation Corporation 7 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 21 1/2, Barnard 24 1/2, Bendix Aviation 32 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 60 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 21 1/2, Borg-Warner 48 1/2, Canadian Pacific 14 1/2, J. I. Case 37, Chrysler 86, Colgate 50, Commercial Solvents 17 1/2, Electric Light & Power 17 1/2, General Electric 37 1/2, General Motors 62 1/2, Goodrich 66 1/2, Goodyear 58 1/2, Homestake Mining 40 1/2, International Harvester 82 1/2, International Paper 17 1/2, International Tel & Tel 18, Johns-Manville 127 1/2, Kennecott Copper 46 1/2, Montgomery Ward 67 1/2, National National New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 6, Pan-American Airways 30 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 28 1/2, Radio Corporation 10 1/2, Real Silk 19 1/2, Republic Steel 28 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 39 1/2, Schenley 62 1/2, Sears Roebuck 40 1/2, Shell Oil 30 1/2, Socomey 14 1/2, Southern Pacific 46 1/2, Standard Brands 37 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif 55 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 68 1/2, Studebaker 29 1/2, Union Bag 29, Union Carbide 94 1/2, U.S. Rubber 57 1/2, U.S. Steel 71 1/2, Westinghouse 24 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 67 1/2, Associated Press.

Money Market Review

London, Nov. 2. As the week opened, the drain of money to public departments arising from payments of new Treasury bonds replacing local loans compelled some banks to call in short term money on a moderate scale.

The resulting shortage was accentuated by the calling in by another bank for "window dressing" purposes. Official help became necessary but subsequently the money position underwent a complete change when the bank which earlier called in for window dressing became anxious to reemploy these funds and was a ready lender and good buyer of short dated bills.

The market was able to satisfy needs up to the end of the week but conditions continued rather difficult, the supplies of credit being just about sufficient to meet the market's requirements.

Applications for £100,000,000 Treasury bills totalled £291,000,000 and the market received about 30 per cent of its applications—Reuters.

THE OLD ROCKET AND THE NEW

(Continued from Page 4)

As developed by the Germans the device was enormously expensive and by no means perfect. But it is probable that something like this will be the A.A. weapon of the future, the "gunner" seeing neither target nor missile directly, but working on "blips" on a screen from his dug-out.

There are many hundreds of other exhibits of great interest, but none that suggest the Germans surpassed the British scientists in ingenuity, any more than German factories surpassed those of Britain in production. That Britain was not always first in the field is a fact that is destined to benefit every civilised country when the peace-time applications of her discoveries become known.

Indeed, in some matters which are to be of immense importance in the near future, it is obvious that British research has been far ahead. It does not need a zero engineer, for instance, to see the difference between the German Junker 89 or other jet propelled units and the Rolls-Royce Dervent. V. Engine or the De Havilland Goblin II engine. The former engine is that which was in the aircraft that broke the world's speed record at over 600 m.p.h. last year. Both give a thrust exceeding 3,200 lbs.

London, Nov. 2. At the International Trade Conference in London, Britain now proposes a separate international agreement on full employment, a sort of international Beveridge plan. It is particularly concerned to protect other countries against the effects of any slump in the United States, especially if the United States then tries to export its unemployment.

Britain, strongly supported by India, Brazil, Australia and most of the other countries at the conference, now openly challenges the implication of the United States proposals that if trade barriers are reduced, full employment will look after itself.

On the contrary, the British document argues: "The maintenance of employment on which all our hopes for permanent liberalisation of trading conditions must ultimately rest, requires separate positive action."

Under the British proposal, each country would undertake to try to achieve full employment internally; not to embarrass other countries by chronically exporting more than it imports; and join a positive international policy for full employment.

The methods suggested for this are: Stabilising farmers' income by buffer stocks (which stabilises producers' incomes without restrictions on exports); timing international public works especially synchronising national policies of expanding and contracting credit and interest rates; and international loans to countries which maintain full employment (and therefore help the world by maintaining their imports) during world slumps.

National Action
The British document concedes that world-wide full employment is primarily a matter for national rather than international action and boldly asserts that maintaining the domestic demand for goods and services "is a duty which each Government owes not merely to its own nationals but to the world."

The British Government gives "unambiguous recognition of its international responsibility in this regard." But since "it would be compensation by Czechs

RUBBER EXPORT TAX

London, Nov. 2.

It is authoritatively learned that following representations by the Governor of the Malayan Union, the Malayan Union's rubber export tax will shortly be reduced.

The loss to the Union Government will be recouped by taxes spread over other commodities.

It is expected here that an announcement will shortly be made in Malaya to this effect—Reuters.

MALAYAN RUBBER

Singapore, Oct. 30.

Malaya will have little trouble assembling the 200,000 tons of rubber which the United States has agreed to buy before January 1.

The Malayan Union registrar of statistics announces that stocks held at the end of September totalled 129,916 tons and September production reached 43,232 tons.

Should production continue at the same level from October to December, tapping would swell Malaya's stock available for export to 240,000 tons—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Nov. 2.

Short covering in wheat moved prices for that grain sharply upward but corn and oats could find little incentive to advance except on the strength of wheat.

Indications of increased Government interest in the purchase of cash wheat for export was the principal factor in the advance. Wheat finished 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 higher, January \$2.08 1/2, March \$2.00 1/2, May 1 1/2.

Corn 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

Oats 1/4 higher to 1/2 lower.

Barley unchanged to 1/2 lower—Associated Press.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Nov. 2.

Cotton futures were irregular. Early profit taking drove prices down as much as \$5.00 a bale but late selling attracted trade covering and the market rebounded as much as \$2.50 a bale net higher. Futures closed \$1.75 a bale lower to 60 cents higher.

Dec. 31.50-55, March 31.75, May 31.40, July 30.35-40, Oct. 27.50, Dec. 27.20 bld, March 29.75-30, Middling spot 22.50—Associated Press.

Higher Price Of Gold

Johannesburg, Nov. 2.

The suggestion that South Africa should raise the question of a higher price of gold with the International Monetary Fund for urgent consideration and report was contained in an article in the Johannesburg Star by Dr. A. J. Bruwer, well-known South African economist.

Such a move, says Dr. Bruwer, would be of inestimable value to South Africa as well as to the world at large. There is world-wide feeling that gold can be sold at a price which remains fixed no matter how the costs of production may rise, he added.

Since 1939, the price of gold has risen 15 per cent but the cost of producing it has risen 30 per cent and there is no reason to believe that this discrepancy will not be increased, due to a further rise in the prices of stores and cost of living.

"It is fiction," said Dr. Bruwer, "that gold has and must have a fixed price which prevents any vitally necessary readjustment of the price of gold to a higher price level, which inevitably followed war."—Reuters.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road,
Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017.
Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25183.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "TILJALENGKA"	in port	Amoy 1st Nov.
		Shanghai 5th Nov.

m.s. "TUBADAK"	Amoy 3rd Nov.	Swatow/Amoy 4th Nov.
	Amoy 9th Nov.	Singapore/N.E.I. ports 11th Nov.

m.s. "TUISADANE"	Java mid-November	Swatow/Amoy/Shanghai
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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (DELI STRAITS CHINA LINE).

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "VAN HEUTSZ"	Belawan/Deli/Tenang/Singapore Mid Nov.	Swatow/Amoy middle Nov.

(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "STRAAT SOENDA"	Singapore early Dec.	Singapore, Batavia, Durban, Capetown, Mosambik, Port Elizabeth, East London, Buenos Aires, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, if sufficient inducement offers calling at

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERGUAVA"	in port	After docking sailing on or about 12th Nov. for Vancouver.
m.s. "SILVERSANDAL"	in port	After docking loading on or about 12th Nov. for Straits, Colombo and U. S. Atlantic ports.

SILVER LINE, LTD.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERTAK"	U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 20th Nov.	

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "VAN DER HELST"	in port	Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Copenhagen/Gotenburg/Oslo 3rd Nov.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "PHILAE"	Rotterdam/Antwerp/Genoa/Port Said/Singapore early Dec.	Shanghai/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Gotenburg/Oslo early January.

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE

Sailing From Hong Kong Trans-Pacific To SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES (LOADS HONG KONG AS INDUCED)

s.s. "Luxembourg Victory" - - - 9th Nov.
s.s. "China Victory" - - Mid Dec.
s.s. "Herbert D. Croly" Mid Dec.
s.s. "Britain Victory" Late Dec.

GENERAL AGENTS
UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY
314, Queen's Building, Telephone 33092.

PACIFIC ORIENT EXPRESS LINE

Sailing from SHANGHAI and HONGKONG direct to SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Loading Hongkong (if sufficient inducement)

M.V. "VITO" early November
M.V. "VILJA" late November
M.V. "PARRAMATTA" early December
M.V. "VINGNES" late December
M.V. "MONGABARRA" early February 1947

Vessels equipped with bulk oil storage facilities.

Cargo and Passengers apply—

MOLLERS' (HONGKONG) LTD. Agents
Queen's Building Tel. 31156 2nd floor

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
16 Pedder Street
Tel. 30311.

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS

S.S. "ESANG"	to Straits & Calcutta via Saigon 8th Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai 6th Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG"	(No Passengers) to Shanghai 4th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "ESANG"	from Straits & Saigon 5th Nov.
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IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Kin. Wharf S.N.
S.S. "HINSANG"	Buoy A.13
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	Yaumati Anchorage.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	Anchorage E.I.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	Custodian Wharf.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLIN LINE LTD.

M.V. "DENBIGHSHIRE"	due from U.K. 2nd Nov.
M.V. "GLENSTRAE"	Taiko Dock
M.V. "GLENAPP"	Leads for U.K., Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—Mid Nov.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. "NEWBROUGH"	due from Australia via London Mid Nov.
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Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON"	due from Vancouver/Shanghai 13th Nov.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"TREVETHOE"	U. K.	Discharging
"BENALDER"	U. K.	Early November
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Early November
"GLENIFFER"	U. K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	Mid November
"TREVAYLOR"	U. K.	November
"TREVAN"	U. K.	December
Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMADANG"	Straits & Bombay	End November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	November

*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	LOADS FOR	SALES
"BINFIELD"	Singapore, Penang, Madras & Calcutta	6th November

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Passengers & Freight to Australia

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

PRINCE LINE

U.S.A.—FAR EAST—HALIFAX—BOSTON—NEW YORK

M.V. "SCOTTISH PRINCE" DUE 23rd NOV.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 30311

Chinese Freight Agents—CHEONG FAT CO.

Telephone 20037

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

M.V. "NAGARA"

loading for

Port Said, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenburg.

18th NOVEMBER

For further particulars, apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

